



US005835324A

United States Patent [19]
Hatton

[11] **Patent Number:** **5,835,324**
[45] **Date of Patent:** **Nov. 10, 1998**

[54] **PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRONIC FUSE BOX HAVING A KEY PAD WHICH DOES NOT REQUIRE FUSE ELEMENTS**

4,991,042	2/1991	Tokarski et al.	361/93
5,101,316	3/1992	Levain	361/93
5,388,022	2/1995	Ahuja	361/94
5,404,049	4/1995	Canada et al.	327/525
5,409,402	4/1995	Ball et al.	439/621
5,420,561	5/1995	Swensen	337/365
5,442,589	8/1995	Kowalski	365/225.7

[76] Inventor: **Ken W. Hatton**, 2129 W. Giddings, Chicago, Ill. 60625

[21] Appl. No.: **892,007**

Primary Examiner—Jeffrey A. Gaffin
Assistant Examiner—Kim N. Huynh
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Frischia & Nussbaum

[22] Filed: **Jul. 14, 1997**

[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** **H02H 3/04**

[57] **ABSTRACT**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **361/93; 361/59; 340/638; 340/664**

A electronic fuse box is provided with an input device such as a keypad with alphanumeric and data entry keys, a central processing unit made from one or more integrated circuits that is communicatively coupled to said keypad as well as a power switch assembly and a metering assembly. Application is achieved by connecting a power source to the electronic fuse box at the power switch assembly. Also, a plurality of external circuits are electrically connected to the electronic fuse box at the metering assembly.

[58] **Field of Search** 361/59, 91, 93; 307/10.1; 340/636, 638, 639, 663, 664

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,202,025	5/1980	Le Cardonnel	361/103
4,751,605	6/1988	Mertz et al.	361/91
4,780,787	10/1988	Dano et al.	361/96
4,870,531	9/1989	Danek	361/93

20 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets

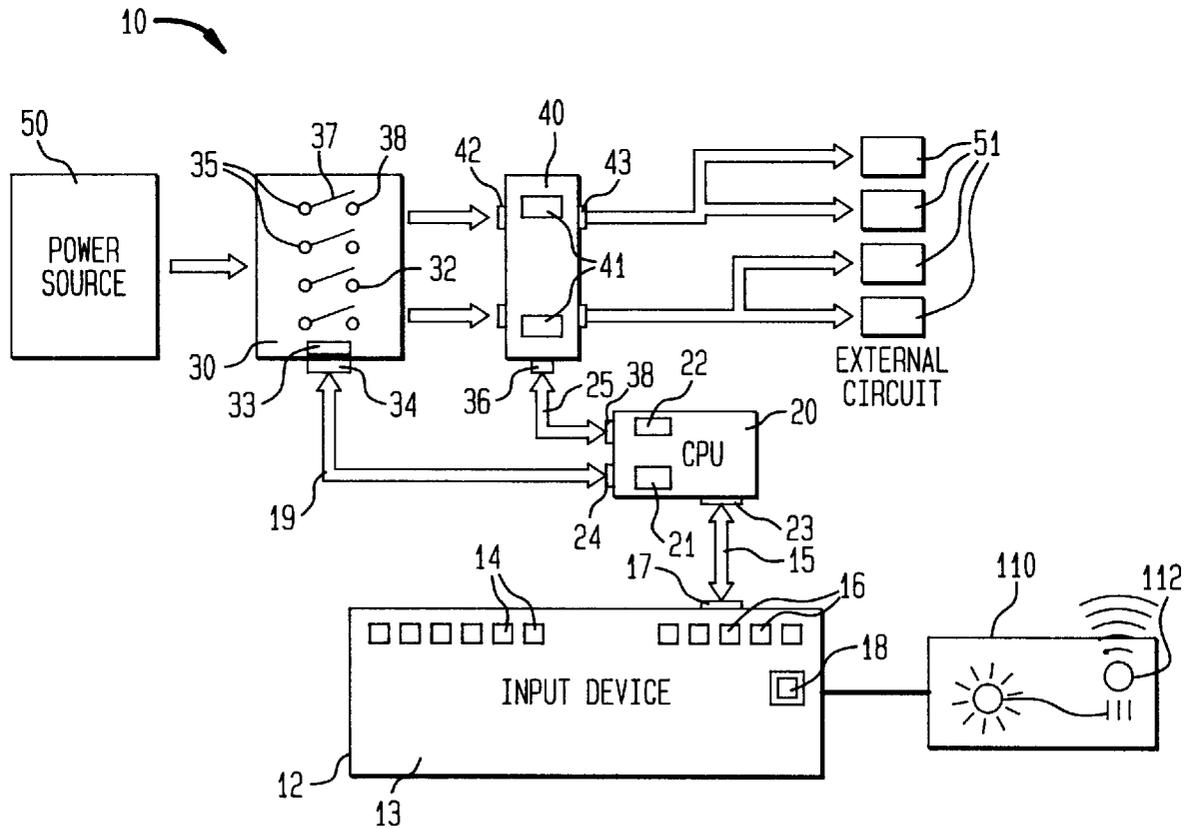


FIG. 1

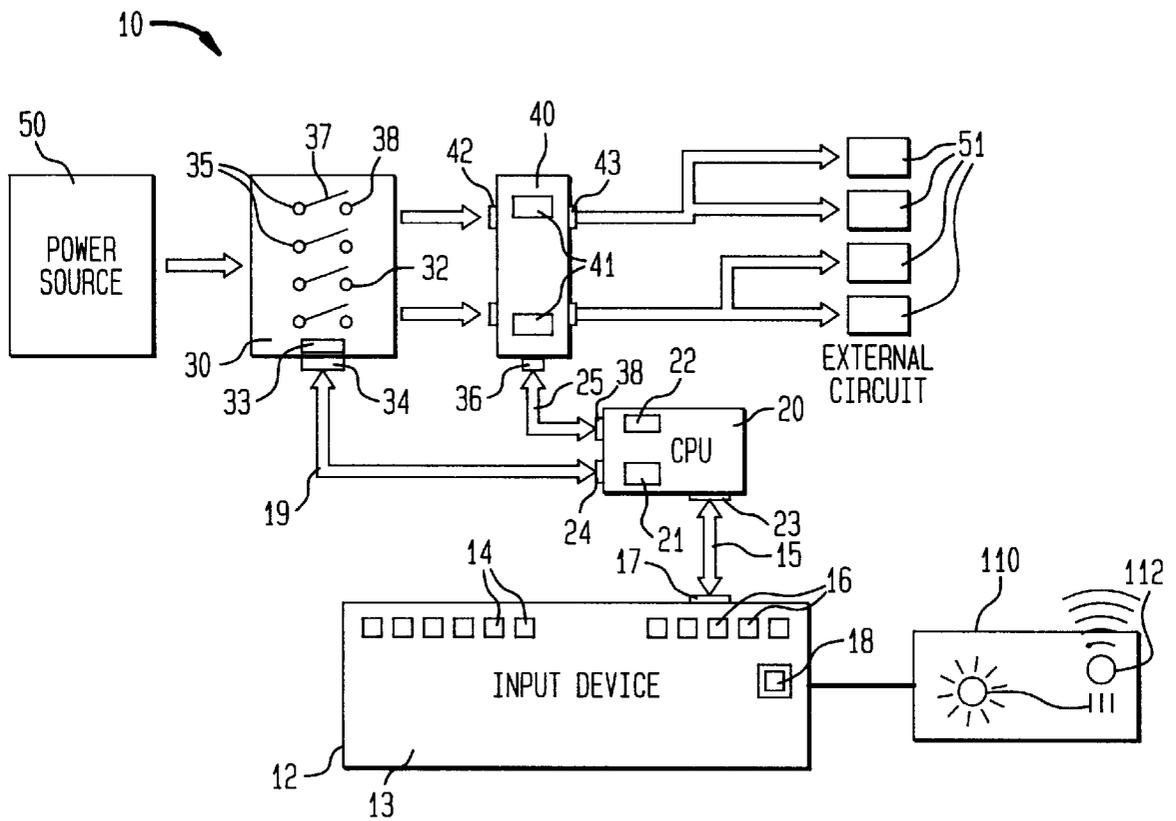
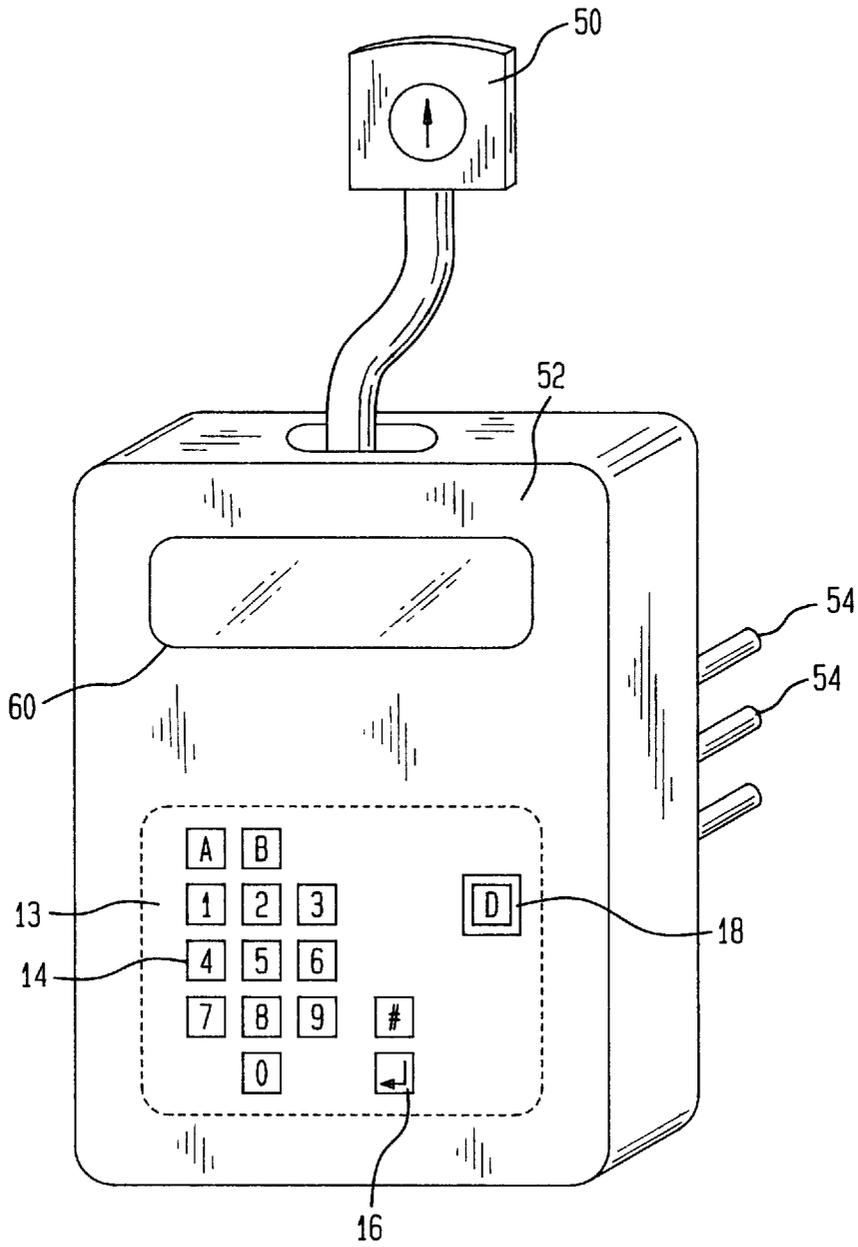


FIG. 2



**PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRONIC FUSE
BOX HAVING A KEY PAD WHICH DOES
NOT REQUIRE FUSE ELEMENTS**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of The Invention

This invention generally relates to a fuse box that electronically monitors electrical current through a circuit, and more particularly to an electronic fuse box that does not require conventional fuse elements to stop electrical current from flowing through a circuit.

2. Related Art

Means for protecting a circuit from excessive voltage or current is a necessary component of any electrical power supply system. In the past, fuses and/or circuit breakers have been used to physically and electrically disconnect the circuit from its power source whenever the voltage or current exceeds a predetermined level by opening the circuit. Opening the circuit is conventionally performed by mechanical means, and it is invariably necessary for human intervention to subsequently restore the circuit by either resetting the circuit breaker its operational position or removing the blown fuse and replacing it with a new fuse. This can be burdensome because it is difficult to reach and locate fuse and you could run out of fuses.

The conventional method of maintaining electrical safety protection is not without its limitations. Typically, even if the voltage or current requirements of a circuit should vary, the protection afforded to the circuit is limited by the fixed electrical and mechanical specifications of the fuse or circuit breaker. In other words, a fuse manufactured and specified to permit a certain current through its element cannot provide a lower level of amperage protection. Also, a circuit breaker which is manufactured to trip its relay apparatus at a predetermined magnitude of voltage will be ineffective at protecting a circuit when its safety requirements impose a lower voltage restriction. Such fixed limitations become particularly burdensome if the application and requirements of the circuit vary.

Given that circuits may have varying voltage or current requirements, it would be useful to develop a circuit protection device which could be programmed to open a circuit at a specific current or voltage level which could be changed by the user.

Examples of previous efforts at electronic fuse boxes include:

Ahuja, U.S. Pat. No. 5,388,022 discloses an auto-restore circuit breaker having at least one solid state switch (e.g. a triac, SCR or complimentary FET) that is biased to be normally closed and mounted in series with a shunt resistor or shunt resistor network. The shunt resistor creates a drop in voltage that is continuously measured, and may be converted from an analog to a digital value, to protect the circuit within the line from over-voltage or over-current conditions. Not relying upon thermal or electromagnetic relays, the circuit breaker provides instantaneous protection at an electronic speed.

Kowalski, U.S. Pat. No. 5,442,589 discloses a fuse circuit having a single physical fuse that is to be electrically blown and a non-volatile memory cell which confirms the condition of the fuse by measuring the current through a transistorized current divider network. Detection of a blown fuse is accomplished in the following manner: in the intact state, the low resistance of the fuse

causes the current to bypass a parallel mounted transistor circuit and electrical ground. Should voltage overload conditions cause the fuse element to deteriorate, the resulting high resistance of the open fuse causes the current to reach electrical ground via the lower resistance path of the transistor circuit. The transistor circuit is preferably an Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM) type floating gate transistor that is made of technology similar to that of the fuse.

Swensen, U.S. Pat. No. 5,420,561 discloses a circuit breaker or re-settable fuse device having a normally relaxed shape memory wire which receives heat from a resistor. Under prolonged overload current conditions, the resistor generated heat causes the shape memory wire to contract and shift a moveable terminal out of contact with a fixed stationary terminal, thereby interrupting electrical current in the circuit to be protected. Only when the overload conditions are removed does the current through the resistor drop to a point where the resultant heat is insufficient to maintain the contracted condition of the shape memory wire. The breaker or fuse thereby automatically resets itself.

Ball, et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,409,402 discloses a device that houses a conventional fuse and permits installation without the use of tools. The interior of the rigid housing contains a pair of terminals and a fuse element that is positioned between these terminals by electrical contacts. Attached to the exterior of the housing are two plug portions, each of which extend in opposite axial directions, that are shaped for insertion and retention within the fuse socket. By removing or inserting the plug portion, the fuse is removed or installed within the circuit to be protected.

Canada, et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,404,049 discloses a fuse blow circuit. The circuit includes an address buffer incorporated within a VLSI (Very Large Scale Integrated) semiconductor chip, which makes use of its existing input/output pads that are dedicated to other circuit functions, to determine the condition of fuses. Also included are a fuse latch chip, a fuse blow chip and a fuse sense chip. These three chips are required for each fuse used. A fuse control circuit is included and may be shared for a bank of fuses. The fuse sense circuit continuously tests a fuse by measuring a voltage drop across a resistor that receives a trickle current from a transistor. If an excessively high voltage opens a fuse element, the transistor becomes saturated. The fuse latch circuit determines if a fuse is to be blown or electrically overridden.

None of these previous efforts disclose all of the benefits of the present invention, nor do these previous patents teach or suggest all of the elements of the present invention.

**OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE
INVENTION**

It is a primary object of the present invention to provide an electronic fuse box.

It is another object of the invention to provide an electronic fuse box for opening a circuit without the need for a fuse element.

It is even another object of the present invention to provide an electronic fuse box which is programmable.

It is even another object of the present invention to provide an apparatus which can be programmed to open a circuit at a desired current.

It is even another object of the present invention to provide an electronic fuse box which does not need a fuse element.

It is still even an additional object of the present invention which measures and stores the magnitude of the current the exceeds the pre-set level.

It is even another object of the present invention to provide an apparatus that eliminates the need for replacement fuses.

It is even another object of the present invention to provide an apparatus that is easy to manufacture.

It is even another object of the present invention to provide a programmable fuse that is easy to program.

It is even another object of the present invention to provide an apparatus that is easy to operate.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide an apparatus that is simple to reset.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus which is able to discontinue electrical power to those external circuits which are experiencing excessive electrical operating conditions and maintain electrical power to those external circuits which are experiencing permissible electrical operating conditions.

These and other objects are achieved by the present invention which comprises a electronic fuse box having an input device such as a keypad with alphanumeric program keys, a central processing unit comprising one or more integrated circuits interconnected with keypad, a power switch assembly, a metering assembly, and connection means to for connecting electrical components to the electronic fuse box. A power source is interconnected with the electronic fuse box at the power switch assembly. A plurality of electrical components are electrically connected to the electronic fuse box at the connection means. The metering assembly can monitor either the voltage or current (amperage) to the electrical components and disconnect an electrical component from the power source when the voltage or current exceeds a specified amount.

The current to each electrical component can be pre-set. If the current is exceeded, the circuit is opened, and the magnitude of the current is measured and stored. The circuit can be re-set using the keypad.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other important objects and features of the invention will be apparent from the following Detailed Description of the Invention taken in connection with that accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an electronic fuse box.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the electronic fuse box enclosed within a housing and having a attached keypad and electrical contact points.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to FIG. 1, the electronic fuse box of the present invention is generally indicated at **10**. The electronic fuse box **10** comprises an input device or keypad, generally indicated at **12**, a central processing unit **20** (hereinafter referred to by the abbreviation "CPU"), a power switch assembly **30** and a metering assembly **40**. Further, a power source **50** is interconnected with the electronic fuse box **10** at the power switch assembly **30**. Also, a plurality of electrical components, generally indicated at **51**, are elec-

trically connected to the electronic fuse box **10** at the connection means.

The input device **12** is preferably comprised of a keypad **13** having a plurality of alphanumeric keys **16** which can be pressed to construct coded programming commands and instructions. These commands and instructions, in their coded form, are transmitted as digital voltages from the input/output terminal **17** of the keypad **13**, along a first data pathway **15** provided by one or more connecting wires, to be received at the first data input terminal **23** of the CPU **20**. Of course, the first data pathway **15** may be provided as a digital bus comprised of a plurality of traces upon a printed circuit board.

The electronic fuse box **10** includes a CPU **20** which is preferably fabricated as an integrated circuit or a collection of interconnected integrated circuits. The internal architecture of the CPU **20** can be configured to provide one of two modes of initial operation: programmable or dedicated. In its programmable mode, the CPU **20** initially stores data which specifies the amperage monitoring parameters in its on-board random access memory (hereinafter referred to by its abbreviation, "RAM") **21**. The RAM **21** can be formed within or without the integrated circuit in accordance with what is known in the art.

After data is entered, and the CPU **20** receives same, the CPU may generate a digital voltage which serves as a data-acknowledge signal. As is the practice in the art, the CPU **20** replies to the keypad **13** by transmitting the data-acknowledge signal to the input/output terminal **17** of the keypad **13**, thereby completing a data-transfer communication.

Additionally, when the CPU **20** is initially programmed to operate in its dedicated mode, the CPU **20** acts according to a specified default configuration that is not dependent on any data or instructions entered through the alphanumeric keys **14** of the keypad **13**. Instead, because the default configuration is fixed and not designed to vary according to the particularities of programming, it is possible to permanently store the configuration within the Basic-Input-Output-System (BIOS) of a read-only memory (hereinafter referred to by its abbreviation, "ROM") **22**. Such a read-only memory **22** may be any EPROM or EEPROM as is known in the art. Further, to expedite the selection of the default configuration procedure, it may be initiated by the depressing of a single specially marked default data entry key **18** on the keypad **13**.

The power switch assembly **30** is constructed by busing the power source **50** to a first set of contacts **35**. These discrete mechanical points **35** may comprise the same electrical node and are the first terminals **36** of a set of switches **37**. The power switch assembly **30** also includes a second set of discrete mechanical points **38** which do not comprise a singular electrical node. The second set of discrete mechanical points **38** are electrically connected to the first terminals **42** of a plurality of meters **41** which monitor the current supplied to the external circuits **51**.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the switches **37** are transistors which are suitably sized, rated and fabricated to accommodate the electrical power requirements of the power source **50** and satisfy the current requirements of the electrical circuits **51**. Other embodiments of the switches **37** may include certain varieties of diodes, rectifiers, SCR diodes, bipolar junction transistors or such other active circuit components which are suitably sized, rated, biased or configured to accommodate the required electrical amperages and voltages.

When the electronic fuse box **10** is used in an automobile, the device switches **37** and meters **41** must both be capable of conducting amperages of up to 30 amperes, the maximum value of amperage that can be safely conducted by the conventional wiring of an automobile. When a power transistor or equivalent active circuit is used as the means to form a switch **37**, the method of opening and closing the switch would be achieved by causing the CPU **20** to transmit data, comprised of one or more separate digital voltages, along the second data pathway **19**, from its power switch assembly interface port **24** to the data input port **34** of the power switch assembly **30**. Also concurrently transmitted would be any ancillary digital signals to the data such as a clocking pulse. Upon arrival of the data and its ancillary digital signals at the data input port **34**, sequential logic circuitry **33** within the power switch assembly **30** would store the CPU's **20** instruction data to maintain the correct bias across the power transistors for an extended period of time, thereby freeing the CPU **20** from continuously maintaining the data and allowing the CPU **20** to perform other electronic tasks related to amperage monitoring. In the preferred embodiment, the sequential logic circuitry **33** may be suitably sized and configured collection of flip-flops such as a register or some other digital component or components which maintain sensitivity to clock pulse transitions. Once the sequential logic circuitry **33** of the power switch assembly **30** has stored the data transmitted from the CPU **20**, the digital voltages comprising the various fields of the data would be applied to the base terminals of the power transistors to drive the transistors into either their cutoff or saturated states of operation.

Depending on the application of the electronic fuse box **10**, these meters **41** may either measure direct current or alternating current.

Ideally, a single meter **41** is assigned to monitor the magnitude of the amperage traveling only through the electrical component **51** which corresponds to a single power transistor. In the preferred embodiment, these meters **41** have digitally enabled measurement means which not only indicate the magnitude of the actual electrical amperage and compare it to a predetermined value that has either been specified according to the particularities of programming or the dedicated default procedure, but said meters **41** also initiate the electrical component **51** protection procedure when the measured amperage exceeds the particular programmed magnitude. For purposes of safety, detection of any such overload conditions must be communicated from the metering assembly **40** to the CPU **20** in real time. Also, at the initiation of the external circuit **51** protection procedure, it may be advantageous to actuate a visual or auditory alarm **112** so than human attention is focused upon the overload condition.

Accordingly, it may be desirable to provide a third data pathway **25** between the power switch assembly **30** and the CPU **20**. The third data pathway **25** could include means to transmit data indicating the detection and specific nature of the overload condition as well as any ancillary digital signals which include, but are not limited to, a data acknowledge signal to complete the data communication. Further, in the preferred embodiment, the internal architecture of the CPU **20** may be designed to recognize the detection of an electrical overload condition as an interrupt, discontinuing any data communication with the keypad **13** that might be currently in progress and immediately issuing a digital or otherwise electronic signal to the corresponding switch **37** to open itself so as to disconnect the power source **50** from the power switch assembly **30**.

This detection and disconnection procedure is to be actuated for each external circuit **51** which experiences an overload condition. Should simultaneous overload conditions be detected by more than one meter **41**, the CPU **20** may initiate the opening of switches **37** on a pre-programmed and prioritized basis. Such a scheme is best accomplished by establishing a hierarchical structure of prioritized interrupts. This hierarchical structure of prioritized inputs may be accomplished by either software coding or additional electronic hardware.

Also, to better facilitate communication along the second data pathway **19**, both the data input port **34** of the power switching assembly **30** and the power switch assembly interface port **24** of the CPU **20** must include mechanical connection means which are sized and shaped to accommodate the necessary electrical hardware requirements.

Likewise, to better facilitate communication along the third data pathway **25**, both the meter data input port **36** of the metering assembly **40** and the metering assembly interface port **38** of the CPU **20** also must include mechanical connection means which are sized and shaped to accommodate the necessary electrical hardware requirements.

Referring FIG. **2** to more conveniently install and otherwise use the above described electronic fuse box **10**, it is preferable to enclose the CPU **20**, the metering assembly **40** and the switching assembly **30** within a durable and electrically insulated housing **52**. This housing **52** would preferably be comprised of plastic or some other insulating material which is sufficiently rigid to protect the internal components from accidental mechanical damage. To aid the technician or engineer in the installation of the electronic fuse box **10**, it is necessary to uniquely extend the first terminals **36** of the power switches **37** to the first set of corresponding external electrical contact points **53** mounted on the outside of the housing **52**. Accordingly, a second set of corresponding electrical contact points **54** would be electrically connected to the second terminal **43** of the meters **41** in the metering assembly **40**.

Further, the size and shape of the housing **52** and the physical location of the first and second sets of electrical contact points **53** and **54** have import with regard to the installation of the electronic fuse box **10** within an existing power distribution circuit. By arranging the first and second set of contact points **53** and **54** so that they may be inserted within the electrical contact cavity of a conventional fuse receptacle, such as in an automobile, and make full electrical contact with such points, the electronic fuse box **10** may be used to replace or retro-fit an existing panel of fuses. This would be particularly desirable in automobile applications where the fuse receptacle is often located underneath the dashboard. Such a means for replacement would obviate the need to mechanically remove the existing receptacles as well as cut, trim, wrap and perhaps solder the existing wires. Accordingly, any method for replacing a fuse may include such a step prior to initiating any programming or configuring any electric circuit.

A method for protecting an external circuit **51** from overloading due to an excessive electrical amperage would initially require inputting at least one value using the alphanumeric keys **14** and data entry keys **16** on the keypad **13**. Once entered, the CPU **20** would receive the coded instruction/command from the first data pathway **15** and thereafter perform the step of storing the commands and any related data indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage. This predetermined amperage would specify the magnitude of electrical current which the external circuit **51**

could not exceed. Once the CPU **20** is programmed, the metering assembly **40** would begin monitoring the magnitude of an electrical amperage traveling from a power source **50** to each external circuit **51**.

This monitoring process would include comparing the magnitude of the monitored amperage to the value indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage and, detecting whenever the magnitude of the monitored amperage exceeded that of the predetermined amperage. Should such an excessive electrical condition be detected, the CPU **20** would coordinate the electronic procedure for disconnecting the external circuit **51** from the power source **50**. At this point, it is necessary for human intervention to perform the step of removing or remedying the overload condition so that normal and safe operation of the power distribution circuit may resume. Alternatively, it could automatically re-set to a pre-determined value. This could happen a pre-determined amount of times, and thereafter, human intervention would be required. Once the faulty overload condition is rectified, it is permissible to safely reconnect the external circuit **59** to the power source **50**.

By looking at the amperage (shown on the metering device) required by the unit, the operator could manually reprogram (not to exceed 30 amps) a higher value on the keypad, i.e., the predetermined value of a fuse is ten amps. The fuse keeps shutting off. The metering device shows that the unit on that fuse is using 12.5 amps before shutting down fuse. The operator could then reprogram that fuse for 14 amps. Now that fuse should not shut off again and is still far below the 30 amp maximum value allowed.

This does not mean that this reprogramming cannot be automatic. If automatic and the same conditions were present the fuse would automatically be risen in value from ten amps to possible 14 amps depending on what the automatic system is allowed to add to what is needed. It could do this as long as the value did not exceed 30 amps.

Additional steps in this method may include the visual display on display **60** of the magnitude of the monitored amperage or the amperage level which the external circuit **51** cannot safely exceed. Also, should an unsafe overload arise, it might be preferable to actuate a visual or auditory alarm. Should the electronic fuse box **10** be incorporated as part of the electrical system of an automobile, it might be advantageous to warn the driver through the use of a light emitting diode, dashboard bulb or some other form of indicator light **111**, on dash board **110** as is practiced in the art. Further prior to the initiation of any of these steps, it may first be required to install or otherwise retro-fit or initially install the electronic fuse box **10** into the external circuit **51** for which protection is desired. Such installation would comprise a necessary step prior to any programming or reconfiguring of the electrical safety system.

Having thus described the invention in detail, it is to be understood that the foregoing description is not intended to limit the spirit and scope thereof. What is desired to be protected by the Letters Patent is set forth in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus for protecting a circuit from excessive electrical amperage comprising:

retro-fit means for electrically connecting the apparatus to an existing fuse box;

a means for programmably inputting a value indicating a magnitude of a predetermined amperage;

a means for storing the value indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage;

a means of monitoring the magnitude of an electrical amperage traveling from a power source to a circuit;

a means for comparing the magnitude of the monitored amperage to the value indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage;

a means for detecting when the magnitude of the monitored amperage exceeds the value indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage;

a means for disconnecting the circuit from the power source should the magnitude of the monitored amperage exceed the value indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage;

a means for reconnecting the circuit to the power source.

2. The apparatus of claim **1** further comprising means for visually displaying the magnitude of the monitored amperage.

3. The apparatus of claim **1** further comprising means for visually displaying the magnitude of the predetermined amperage.

4. The apparatus of claim **1** further comprising means for actuating an auditory alarm whenever the magnitude of the monitored amperage exceeds the value indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage.

5. The apparatus of claim **1** further comprising means for actuating a visual alarm whenever the magnitude of the monitored amperage exceeds the value indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage.

6. The apparatus of claim **5** wherein the visual alarm is comprised of an indicator light displayed on the dashboard of an automobile.

7. The apparatus of claim **1** wherein the predetermined amperage is described by a programmable input device indicating a magnitude of electrical current that cannot be safely exceeded.

8. The apparatus of claim **7** wherein the means for inputting a value indicating a predetermined amperage is a keypad having depressible alphanumeric and data entry keys.

9. The apparatus of claim **1** further comprising an absolute maximum allowable value of amperage that can be programmed.

10. The housing of claim **1** further comprising electrical contact points which are positioned to permit installation or retro-fitting the apparatus within an existing fuse panel receptacle.

11. A method for protecting a circuit from excessive electrical amperage comprising the steps of:

interconnecting a programmable electric fuse box with an existing fuse box;

programmably inputting a value indicating a magnitude of a predetermined amperage;

storing the value indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage;

monitoring the magnitude of an electrical amperage traveling from a power source to a circuit;

comparing the magnitude of the monitored amperage to the value indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage;

detecting when the magnitude of the monitored amperage exceeds the value indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage;

disconnecting the circuit from the power source should the magnitude of the monitored amperage exceed the value indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage;

9

removing the condition which created the electrical overload; and reconnecting the circuit to the power source.

12. The method of claim 11 further comprising the step of visually displaying the magnitude of the monitored amperage.

13. The method of claim 11 further comprising the step of visually displaying the magnitude of the predetermined amperage.

14. The method of claim 11 further comprising the step of actuating an auditory alarm whenever the magnitude of the monitored amperage exceeds the value indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage.

15. The method of claim 11 further comprising the step of actuating a visual alarm whenever the magnitude of the monitored amperage exceeds the value indicating the magnitude of the predetermined amperage.

16. The method of claim 11 wherein the predetermined amperage is entered via a programmable input device indicating a magnitude of electrical current that cannot be safely exceeded.

10

17. The method of claim 16 wherein the predetermined amperage is entered on a keypad by depressing alphanumeric and data entry keys.

18. The method of claim 11 further comprises the step of establishing an absolute maximum value of amperage that can be programmed.

19. The method of claim 11 further wherein the step of interconnecting the programmable electric fuse box with an existing fuse box comprises inserting the housing and its electrical contact points with the cavities of a fuse receptacle.

20. The method of claim 18 wherein the absolute maximum allowable amperage is set in accordance with the application and the maximum allowable amperage for automobile application is set at 30 amperes.

* * * * *